REGISTERED No. L—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,671.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1876.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. Bunce, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 8 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th November and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th October 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander H. J. Guy, R.N. R., on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colochel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, MAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BAT via VIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer SUEZ are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
SUMATRA	2485	450	C. Andersen	27th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	11th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	13th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	13th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
SIAM	3060	500	N. W. Hasel-wood, R.N.R.	Jan. 1877. 1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. G. Babot	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2393	400	N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

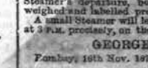
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GHELONG (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet or Specimen, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	20th November.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	27th December.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely fitted up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
GRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MEERSCHAUMS.

THE most extensive and unequalled selection of PIPES, CIGAR, and CIGARETTE HOLDERS, ever imported into India, are now offered for inspection. They consist of CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME samples, too numerous to mention.

BRIAR PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS.

A large and novel assortment of the above to select from.

(JN) BRAND
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
Consisting of
COMPANIONS, CIGAR CASES,
TOBACCO POUCHES, CIGARETTE CASES,
CHIBOUKS, CHUCKMUCKS,
AUGDANS, ASHTRAYS,
&c., &c.

Personally selected by the undersigned at LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA, in accordance with the general Indian demand.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

TOBACCOS,
FINEST VIRGINIA GOLDEN LEAF
AND
HONEY DEW,
"Cream of the Crop."

Mr. NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF AND HONEY DEW
MIXTURE,
Put up in 1lb. Tins,
Rs. 3 4 per Tin.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Laughable Farce,
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?

To conclude with a new and original Operatic Burlesque Extravaganza entitled,
LA SONNAMBULA!!
OR THE SUPPER, THE SLEEPER, AND THE MERRY SWISS BOY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER.
LOAN OF A LOVER,
AND
GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

INVESTMENT.

A RETIRED OFFICER of the Madras Army, engaged in Planting operations on the Nellgherry Hills, WANTS A PARTNER, with Capital, either "Active" or "Sleeping." Apply to "DELTA," No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A MEETING for those interested in ROWING will be held in the Committee Room of the Bombay Gymkhana THIS EVENING at 6 P.M., to discuss the propriety of SENDING A CREW to the CALCUTTA REGATTA on 1st January 1877.

JOHN CROFT,
Honorary Secretary Boats.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, advertised to be held this day, will be held at the Municipal Offices at 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the consideration of the question of electing a Chairman for the current year, and of an application to close the Road to the G. I. P. Railway Boree Bunder Station.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st November 1876.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

WE have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For analysis, testimonials and prices see the Company's advertisement.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.
Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIFFINS, BILLIARDS.
TIFFINS 1-15 P.M. 8 Annas; BILLIARDS 4 Annas 24 Day; Night, 6 Annas. 11, Military Square, Fort, Meadow Street.

CONCERT.—The Organ Committee will give an AFTERNOON CONCERT on MONDAY, the 27th instant, in the Town Hall. ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

A FAMILY at Colaba can accommodate a GENTLEMAN BOARDER. Bungalow cool and pleasant. Apply to "BUFF," at this Office.

FOR SALE, Martini-Henry Rifle with Pistol Grip and 575 loaded Cartridges, Rs. 135. Apply to Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No 8, Meadow Street.

WANTED, a FEW COUPLE of well-bred FOXHOUNDS, Apply stating price, &c., to LIEUTENANT PRIOR, 31st Regiment, Jullundur, Punjaub.

WANTED, Employment as Engineer in a Cotton Mill by a person who has 9 years' experience in India, possessing good testimonials. Apply B. B. *Gazette* Office.

WALKER & Co.—For useful and handsome ARTICLES, good and cheap, apply to WALKER & Co., adjoining Waverley Hotel, Rampart Row.

SHERRY.—To close consignment, a few dozens Pale, Dry SHERRY, at Rs. 19 per dozen. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

BEER.—To close Consignments, Bass's, Beer bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Rs. 5, and Dutch Valker Beer Rs. 4 per dozen. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

FOR SALE, DOG CART, with Top, handsome but quiet Arab Horse, fast trotter, Harness, &c. in good order, Rs. 700. Apply "WORLEE," care of Printer.

FOR SALE, a LANDAU in very good condition, by E. Kesterton, of London, and a pair of Grey Australian Mares, fast and quiet, complete with Harness. Apply to Mr. A. H. De BRITO, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BILLIARD TABLE.—A First-rate Table, by Cox and Yeman, with Cues, Racks, Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, complete for sale. For permission to view, apply to CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

REQUIRED for a Young Lady engaged in business all day, sleeping accommodation in a Family residing in the Fort or Colaba. No Food would be required during the week, but on Sundays all Meals must be supplied Reply with terms to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REDUCED PRICES. NOVEMBER 1876.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 38 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	38 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	30 0	...

	Cash Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 27 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	33 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 33	0	18 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 28 0 15 8
				WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0 ...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	Rs. 48	0	25 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32	0	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	48	0	25 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28	0	15 8
DRY SILLERY	40	0	21 8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	25	0	...

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 42	0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 25	0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36	0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	18	0	10 0
NIERSTEIN	27	0	14 8	GIESENHEIM	21	0	11 8
HOCHHEIM	25	0	13 8				

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42	0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 35	8	19 0

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33	0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...		14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27	0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20	0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 41	0	22 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32	0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19 0				

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 10	0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21	0	11 8
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines	13	0	7 8	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after	26	0	14 8
MEDOCK, Superior	16	0	9 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	32	0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 30	0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19	0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	0	...				

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 30	0	16 8	BEAUNE	Rs. 18	0	10 0
POMMARD	25	0	13 8	CHABLIS	16	0	...
MACON	23	0	12 8				

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38	0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38	0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30	0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	33	0	...
				WHISKEY, Scotch { Crabbie's	Rs. 21	0	...
				Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend	23	0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27	0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY *	28	0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23	0	...	Do. do. **	32	0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0	...	do. do. ***	34	0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27	0	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0	...
				MARTELL'S do.	27	0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23	0	...	EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	38	0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3	12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1	8	...
				MILK PUNCH „	...		1 12
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) „	3	8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR „	...		1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2	12	1 8	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17	0	...
CHARTREUSE from the { Green „	7	0	3 12	ORANGE WINE „	...		...
Monastery { Yellow „	5	8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS „	18	0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3	12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS „	...		24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best „	3	0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s Pints.	...		12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE „	3	0	...				
CREME DE ROSE „	3	0	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS „			
CREME DE VANILLE „	3	0	1 12	WINE BITTERS „			
ANISETTE „	3	0	...				

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

"NEW WEST OF ENGLAND COATINGS,
"FINE ANGOLA TROUSERINGS,
"NEW SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
"BEDFORD RIDING CORDS,
"BEST LINEN & COTTON DRILLS,
"SHIKAR MATERIALS, &c., &c."

CASH PRICE LIST.

LOUNGE OR OFFICE SUITS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE BREASTED COATS AND TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
Our Special Twiss Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Extra Fine do.	29 0
Best Fancy Angolas	35 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26 0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord Trousers	14 0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine do.	14 0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades from	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.	
The every Best Angolas made	18 0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5 0
Best White Drill	5 0
Suits of above	15 0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8 8
Flemish Linen Trousers	8 8
Suits of do. do.	16 0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6 8

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. a.
SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30 0

COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	36 0
FROCK COATS for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26 0
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	29 0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 0
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

SHIKAR KIT.

Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18 0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	13 0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8 8

The Fit, quality, and finish of all Garments Guaranteed. Patterns, with Simple Instruction for Self-measurement, on application.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

A GRAND AUCTION SALE ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS AND GIFTS.

Grand Auction Sale of most superb and very costly real and very old Japanese bronzes in immense varieties, sil

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st Nov. 1876.

No public political telegrams have come in up to the time of writing, but it is currently reported that private messages have been received advising more peaceful prospects, one report being to the effect that the views of Germany and Italy regarding the Conference are in accord with the terms proposed by England. If this is correct, there is undoubtedly good ground for anticipating a peaceful settlement of the question at issue, as a combination of the three Powers mentioned would be in a position to dictate terms to Europe, but in positions such as now exists the wish is frequently father to the thought, and all reports must be accepted with great caution until the actual result of the Conference is known. In the meantime the commercial advices from Home unquestionably indicate an improved feeling. Consols yesterday advanced from 95¾ to 95¾ and French Rentes remain at 104½. The Liverpool Cotton Market, too, is reported to be better. Prices are unaltered, but the sales yesterday reached 12,000 bales, a better business than been doing for some days past.

From New York Saturday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 12 cents per lb., February shipment at 12 3/16 cents, a decline of 1/16 cent. per lb. The Receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874
Saturday's Receipts.....	27,000	23,000	20,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,460,000	1,271,000	1,132,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was steady. The London General Produce markets are unchanged throughout.

A withdrawal of £115,000 is reported from the Bank of England, making £352,000 withdrawn since last return.

Bar Silver is not quoted by Reuter, but from private sources we learn that the quotation is still 54d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very firm at an advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's closing rates. There has been very little actual business doing, the amount of Private Paper offering being most limited while the demand for Bank Bills is equally small. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight.....	Is. 9 1/16d.	,,
Credits ,, ...	Is. 9 1/16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	Is. 9¾d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business in demand drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firmer with a rise of quite a half per cent. Buyers are not numerous, but the reports of a more hopeful state of things at Home render sellers much stronger. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¼ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET is steadier, but not active. Bank of Bombays have recovered 2 per cent. Land and Press Companies are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there is very little doing and the only movements reported are an advance of Rs. 25 in Alliance, a decline of Rs. 15 in Colaba and Fleming, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits.

COTTON] is stagnant. The slightly better tone of the Home telegrams render dealers firmer, and this coupled with the advance in Exchange stops all chance of export business. A small lot of New Hingunghaut ready has been sold at Rs. 226, and a few bales of American Seed Khandeish at Rs. 203 per candy, full-pressed.

FREIGHTS are very dull at £2 by steamer for Liverpool, at which, however, we have not heard of any engagements of importance. In chartering there is nothing doing either ready or forward, shippers being indisposed to commit themselves to tonnage in the present unsettled state of affairs.

PIECE GOODS are particularly quiet, and we have not heard of a single sale of any importance to-day. Prices, if anything, tend downwards.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	103 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	693
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank.....	50,000	250	all	10 do.	488 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.c.	1,130
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 ,,	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	200 ,,	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhowanigur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,145
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	19 p.s.	180
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	840
Coorla S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,030
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,560
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,040
Great Eastern.....	1,000	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	873	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,080
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jeevraj Baliee Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s.	1,060
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,025
K. Mucoujee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	575
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	all	Nil	10,50
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s.	1,130
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,090
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,040
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	all	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	930
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	960
Nicol, Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	385
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s.	810
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soondersdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	915
Do do. ‡ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	960
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	600

*Per Share for the half-year. ‡ ....

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,048	2,000	all	..	2
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	1,010
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	22 p.s.	122
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	540

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝	3·0	5 p. c.	75
D. New ₹20 Shares....	..	₹20 13⅝	1·4	6 do.	29
Ditto	..	₹20	6·7	3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·12	1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	£100	£100	6·0	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19·6	5·15 do.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Achar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	780
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	500
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)..	175	500	all	40 p.s.	375
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Canwar Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	600
Dholiera P. and G. Co..	500	500	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co....	982	1,000	all	180 do	800
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,700
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	385
Imperial Press Co.....	1,400	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	270
Prince of W. Press.....	1,200	..	1,500	250 do	700
Samoon's Press Co.....	600	600	all	50 do	460
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

ombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,380
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct.	90
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld...	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	1 p. ct.	27
Thacker and Co.	1,930	500	all	8 p. ct.	415
Vegas Patent Slip Co...	2,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE LANDSEER, 426 tons, Captain R. Y. Dixon, will sail to-day for Balasore, in ballast.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and one hunted and four deck passengers.

THE LATE CYCLONE.

(*Statesman*, Nov. 19.)

THE Ship Scottish Chieftain is now at Garden Reach where she arrived on Thursday morning in a disabled condition. She was not crippled as badly as the other vessels which were in the cyclone with her, but a visit on board will prove what she went through. She is strained to such an exent as to require very thorough repairs ere she can put to sea again. On the 30th October they signalled the pilot brig for a pilot, but the reply was "sea too high to board."

The Ghazeepore was spoken, and was for some time in company of the Scottish Chieftain, and was more fortunate in being able to secure a tug, which accounts for the latter vessel being so many days behind that ship in reaching Calcutta.

The Scottish Chieftain communicated with the S. S. Japan in the Bay and asked terms for towing, but the steamer held out for £2,000, while the commander of the disabled ship offered £1,000 which the Japan refused.

The barometer (quicksilver one) indicated on the 30th immediately preceding the cyclone, 29·62, and continued to fall from midnight to 3 A. M. to 29·20, at which time nearly all the sail was taken off the ship, which foresight probably saved her from total destruction. On the following day it blew a tremendous hurricane, and sea after sea broke over the ship sweeping everything in the way overboard. The vessel all this time lying on her beam ends, so that the main hatches were partly under water. The Lazaretto and Booby Hatch were flooded, and at 11 30 A. M. the upper masts were cut away to ease her, which had the effect of relieving the ship considerably, so much so, that to this alone is attributed the safety of the vessel. The foretopmast fell with a heavy crash, carrying everything with it.

In the afternoon it blew terribly ; the barometer standing at 29·00 and the oscillation something like three tenths. At 4 P. M. the glass commenced to rise, but it was still blowing a very heavy gale, which tore away what little sail was being used, although every precaution had been taken to provide extra fastenings ; during all this time the ship laboured heavily, and one of the boats was swept away by the seas, making clean breaches from stem to stern. All the while she laid dead in the trough of the sea a lot of wreckage was observed off the land and sorrowful signs of that dreadful tempest.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Pehlwan (s)	Ellis	Carwar, Nov 17.
21	H M S Jumna	D'Arcy	Portsmouth, Oct 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	H M S Malabar	Kelly	England.
	Valkyrien.....	Edom	Balasore.

The barque Landseer, Dixon, to Balasore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malda, to Nowa Nuggur.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strosthleven s—640 bundles steel hoops, Knoop, and Co.
Atlanta s—1 barrel brandy and 4 hogsheads claret, A Blaicheck and Co ; 362 bundles steel iron, Abdool Hossen Heptoola and Co ; 8 casks green paint, Tyeball Surajffally.)

FROM LONDON.

Atalanta s—10 hogshead pale Ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.
Eri King s—194 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ben Nevis, 75 quarter barrels gunpowder, Abdoolhoosen Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Strealthleven s—444 bags wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 80 bales hemp, Lalljee Narroonjee ; 20 bales hemp, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 50 bales hemp, Khutoor Mathoora ; 25 bales wool, Purdham Sewjee ; 110 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursey ; 10 bales cotton waste, James & Latimer ; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 11 bales wool, Scorjee Bhanjee ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Maisee Mooljee ; 12 bales wool, Fazel Mahomed Dama.
Branksome Hall s—100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass ; 16 bales coir, yarn, 22 bales coir, 345 bales cotton, and 450 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 53 cases wet dates, Panachund Aumedjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul s—180 bales coir yarn, Talub Arbee ; 26 packages cloves and 33 cases cibbauns, Purdham Sewjee ; 1,334 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8 bales leather, 13 packages horns, and 15 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mars s—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sumatra s—400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—14 cases mother of pearl shells, Tyebjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 casks cocoanut oil and 171 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra s—100 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mars s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, Goddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mars s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Oriana—140 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—38 cases sharkfins, and fishmaw, Gulamhoosein Jumakhomed 23 cases fishmaw and sharkfins, and 8 cases chibmun, Mahomed Rowjee ; 60 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 101 bales twist and 2 bundles genda horns, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 5 bales twist, Momedbhoy Amirodin ; 25 bales twist, Rehmoobhoy Habibhoy 56 ; bales twist, A Habibbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th NOV. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29.928
Temperature of the Air.....	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	71·8
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	82.8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	71·0
General Direction of wind.....ENE,N, NNE, ENE, NW WNW NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	230

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Pogson, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 19.

Hock, Capt, Bombay Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 20.

Brown, Surg-Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.
Merriman, Bt-Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.
Mayne, Capt, Bombay Fol Des, on duty, from Kattywar.

NOVEMBER 21.

Dun, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Robertson, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 18.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F de H Larpent is appointed to be Asst to the Accountant Genl, Madras. Mr Larpent will continue to officiate as Asst Accountant Genl, Madras, until further orders.

Mr W H Dobbie is confirmed in the appointment of Asst to the Comptroller Genl.

Babu Rajaninath Roy is appointed to be Asst to the Acctt Genl, Central Provinces. Babu Rajaninath Roy will continue to officiate as Asst to the Accountant Genl, Bombay, until further orders.

Mr T W Biss is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant Genl, Punjab.

Mr E F Harrison received charge of the Offices of Comptroller Genl and Head Comr of Paper Currency from Mr R Taylor, before noon, on the 1st Nov 1876.

Mr H A Mangles received charge of the Office of Accountant Genl, Bengal, from Mr E W Kellner, before noon, on the 2nd Nov 1876.

With the sanction of H M's Secy of State for India in Council, the Presidency in Council is pleased to direct that the following be inserted as Rule 1 under Sec 33 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

"The salary of a person appointed to officiate as Lt-Govr is regulated in the same way as the salary of a person appointed under this section to be a temporary Member of Council."

The following Notification by the Financial Dept, No. 3147, dated the 29th Sept 1876, is republished for general information :—

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Govt Genl in Council is pleased to direct that the following be inserted as Rule 9 under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code :—

"An officer by a local Govt granting to an Officer proceeding on furlough or special leave "the usual subsidiary leave," must be understood to cover subsidiary leave under Clause (b) as well as under Clause (a), and if, with reference to the note at the head of the Chapter, the local Govt limits the subsidiary leave of an Officer under Clause (a), the same limitation will, in the absence of further orders, apply to his subsidiary leave under Clause (b)

With reference to the foregoing Notification, the Hon the President in Council is pleased to direct that a similar course be followed in the matter of the grant of furlough to Military Officers however employed. The term "subsidiary leave" will be understood to mean those periods of leave referred to in Clause 4, Rule 1, G G O No 171 of 1874, the time preparatory to leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough and the leave granted to an Officer to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough.

"In future the words" with the necessary subsidiary leave" will be added to the Govt Genl Order granting an Officer furlough.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Andrew Simpson Smith, of Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lt John Edward Brumdhent, Royal Engrs, Asst Engr, 1st g ade, P W Dept, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 19th Dec 1876, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt Edward Samuel's Cooke, 11th Nov 1876.

With reference to the Notification by the Govt of Bengal, dated the 25th Oct 1876, the services of Surg-Major H Cookson, Med Dept, late Offg Civil Surgeon, Cooch Behar, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Lt William John Butt-rworth Bird, Ben S C, Squad Subtn, 6th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, has been allowed five months' leave, including four years in the S C, to proceed to the Europe on medical certificate for one year, under Note II of Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The services of Lt J G L Campbell, Royal Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P W D.

The services of Capt R H Grant, R A, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 13th Oct 1876.

Capt Frank Barrow, Bl S C, Asst Comr, Oudh, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for ten months and twenty-eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The following extract from List No 17, dated the 20th Oct 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty—Lt Col A K Combe, S ; C, Maj John Stewart, R A ; Maj R G Smyth, R E ; Capt F B Morris, Infantry ; Lt H F Stevens, S C ; Surg L D Spencer ; Capt M O Boyd, S C ; Capt S Beckett, S C ; Sub Condr J Beatty, Ordance Dept ; Surg-Maj F Carter, Surg Major T Duke, Maj H P Pearson, 101st Foot ; Lt Col W Cabell, S C ; Lt Col F E A Chamier, S C ; Lt E B Nixon, S C ; Capt H P Kirke, Infy ; Capt A H Turner, S C ; Capt W E Chambers, S C.

Granted extensions of leave.—Surg-Major W. B. Beaton,—one month, private affairs, and Surg-Major W. E. Caird,—six months, medical certificate.

The permission to return to duty granted to Lt G. W. Martin in July last, has been cancelled.

Lt the Hon G M Talbot and R S Childers, Royal Engrs, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Fen Presidency, reported their arrival at Bombay on the 7th Nov. 1876.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) J Read, Bengal Staff Corps, Comr, Lucknow Division, Oudh,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov. 1876.

Depy Surg-General H M Cannon, M B, Med Dept,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Nov 1876.

Lt-Col A D Varrenne, Bl S C, Depy Suptdt, 2nd Grade, Rev Survey Dept,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Nov 1876.

Lt-Col M Graham, Ben S C, 1st Grade Depy Comr, Darrang, Assam,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd November 1876.

Lt-Col F E A Chamier, Ben S C, Depy Comr, 1st grade, Lucknow,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov 1876.

1 t-Col R Barter, Ben S C, Comt, 15th (The Loodianah) Regt of N I,—date of arrival at Bombay, 6th Nov 1876.

Surg Major T Duke, M D, Medl Dept,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov 1876.

Surg Maj r J W Johnston, M D, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 4th Punjab Inf, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th Nov 1876.

Major H Collett, Ben S C, Depy Asst Qr-mr Genl,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Nov 1876.

Major S J. Browne, Ben S C 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Inf, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Fort William, 7th Nov. 1876.

Major E D H Vibart, Ben S C, 2nd Sqdn O 15th Ben, (Cureton's Mooltanee) Ca ,—date of arri fficer, Bombay' 6th Nov 1876.

Maj A Schneid, 109th Foot, Asst Adjt Genl, Oudh ivision date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov 1876.

Surg S H Browne, Medl Dept, date of arrival at Fort William, 3rd Nov 1876.

Surg R Power, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 3rd Sikh Inf, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Fort William, 7th Nov 1876.

Surg L D Spencer, M D, Medl Dept, in medical charge, Eastern States Agency, Bhurtpore,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Nov 1876.

Sur D F Keegan, MD, Medl Dept in medical charge, 2nd Regt Central India Horse,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1876.

Capt R F Lowis, R A, Asst to the Insp Gen of Ordnance and Magazines,—date of arrival at Fort William, 7th Nov 1876.

Capt S H Cowan, Ben S C, Asst Supt, 2nd Grade, Rev Survey Dept,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov 1876.

Capt P Beckett, Ben S C, Asst Pol Agent and Supdt, Bahawulpur, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th Nov 1876.

Lieut E L Durand, Ben S C, Pol Asst, 2nd Class, Central India Agency,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov 1876.

Senior Apothecary R W Beale, Subordinate Medl Dept,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov. 1876.

Condr G Palmer, Ordnance Comst Dept,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov 1876.

Condr J Walshe, 1st Grade Sub-Engr, Military Works, P W D, date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Nov 1876.

With reference to P W D Notification No 445, dated the 1st Nov 1876, the services of Lt W F H Stafford, Royal Engrs, late Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, P W D, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H Ex the Commander-in-Chief

Lt-Col (Bt Col) William Elliot Marshall, Bl S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 2414G, dated the 8th Nov 1876, the services of Lt N F FitzG Chamberlain, 1st Batn, 11th Foot, Offg Asst Commy Gen, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, on probation, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Conductor George Blake, Barrack Master, 1st class, Rawal Pindi, is promoted to the rank of Depy Asst Commissary, with effect from the 15th July 1875.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Not fication No 9 of 1876, Mr R A C Hepworth is confirmed in his appointment as 3rd Class Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Enterprize, with effect from the 21st March 1876.

Depy Surg-Gen l N H Stewart, M D, late Suptdg Surgn-Maj, Presidency Circle, is brought on the strength of the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal as Depy Surgn-Genl, with effect from the 1st Nov 1876, the date on which he took over the medical superintendence of the Lahore Circle, vice Depy Surgn-Genl W G Proudell, M D, retired.

This cancels G G O No. 1122 of the 3rd Nov 1876.

With reference to the Notification by the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No 85, dated the 31st Oct 1876, the services of Vety Surgn S R Sartin, Madras Vety Dept, are replaced at the disposalof the Govt of Fort St. George.

With reference to the Notification by the Govt of Bengal, dated the 10th Nov 1876, the services of Surgn P A Weir, M B, Medl Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the date of his return to Calcutta from special duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

W Atkins, Asst Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces, was relieved of his duties as Offg Depy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Accountant Genl, P W Dept, on the afternoon of the 31st Oct 1876.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 438, dated 30th Oct 1876, Mr W F. Palmer, Asst Examiner (temporary rank) was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Accountant Genl P W D, on the afternoon of the 31st Oct 1876.

Mr F N Gutenlah, Asst Engr, 1 grade, on the Estabt under the Director of States Railways, is transferred to the State Railway Revenue Estbt in Class III.

Capt T B Bayly, R E, Consulting Eng to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class II, and appointed Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway (Open Line).

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Hensley, temporary Asst Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 13th Nov 1876, of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in P W Dept Notification No 442, dated 31st Oct 1876.

Mr L. Burton, an Asst Engr of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th Sept 1876.

AGENT GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER

With reference to Govt of India P W Dept, Notification No. 402, dated 27th Sept 1876, published in the "Gazette of India," Part I, dated 30th Sept 1876, page 649, Mr C E Housden, Apprentice Engr, reported his arrival at Neemuch on the forenoon of the 23rd Oct 1876. Mr Housden has been posted to the Nusseerabad Division.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr H E Grant, Apprentice Engr, appointed to Central India in Govt Notification No 402, dated 27th Sept 1876, joined the Northern Road Div, which he has been posted, on the 1st Nov 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 445, dated 1st Nov 1876, that portion of Inspr Genl of Mily Works' Notification, No 1, dated 11th Sept 1876, which relates to Lt W F H Stafford, R E, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J A Ellis, Accountant, 3rd grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Mily Works, is granted sick leave from 23rd to 26th Oct 1876, inclusive.

Sergeant R Madams, Overseer 1st grade, is granted sick leave in India, from 1st Oct 1876 to 18th Dec 1876, in extension of the leave granted to him in Inspr Genl's Notification No. 81, dated 25th July 1876.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 98, dated 2nd Sept 1876, Maj W R Tucker, R E, Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, is relieved from the privileges granted to him in Inspr Genl's Notification No 91, dated 18th Aug 1876, and resumes charge of the 1st Circle, Mily Works, on the forenoon of the 5th Nov 1876.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 87, dated the 11th Aug 1876, Mr J Hogan, Asst Engr, reported his departure from Allahabad on the evening of the 11th inst.

With reference to Inspr Genl of Mily Works' Notification No 106 of 21st Oct 1876, Barrack Sergeants T Axe, W Warren and C Ingram reported their arrival at Delhi on the 3rd inst.

Mr J D Davies, Asst Engr, received over charge of the Mooltan Sub-Division on the 1st Nov 1876, from Lala Raja Lall, Overseer, who held charge of the said Sub-Division from 28th Sept to 31st Oct 1876 during Mr Davies' absence on duty at Fitrozepore.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of Absence—Mr Edwin George, Little, Surveyor, 4th grade, for three months, from the 9th inst, under Sec 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Mr J B Braddon, Asst Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 5th inst from the three months' privilege leave granted him under P W Notification No 281, dated 17th June last.

With reference to Notification, dated 28th July 1876, five days' additional privilege leave is granted to Mr Jamieson, Accountant, 4th grade, attached to the Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, from 24th afternoon to 29th Sept 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr A J Fox, temporary 2nd grade Accountant, Office of the Director of State Railways, is granted six months' privil ge leave with effect from the 1st Dec 1876.

Mr F N Gutenlah, Asst Engr, 1st grade, in charge of the Locomotive Dept, Holkar and Neemuch Railway (Open Line), is appointed to officiate as Manager during the absence of Capt W S S Bisset, R E, on special duty or until further orders.

Mr Gutenlah assumed charge of the Office on the morning of the 1st Nov 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch Railways to the Indus Valley Railway :—

Mr J M Campion, Asst Engr, 1st grade ; Mr M C Mackinnon, Asst Engr, 1st grade ; and Mr W A Lesmond, Asst Engr, temporary, 1st grade.

Mr E J Moore, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Rajputana Railway, returned on the 11th Oct 1876 from three months' leave granted him in Director's Notification No 60 of the 29th March 1876, and his granted six day's subsidiary leave.

Lt E Baffe, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch Railways to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr W M Johnston, Asst Traffic Supt, is transferred from the Rajputana to the Thrpoli Railway.

Mr R Winder, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted two years' furlough, which effect from the 14th Deb 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of same.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr R Winder, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Shujabad to the Bahawulpore Division.

Mr S W Wardlaw, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawulpore Division.

Mr J A D Lloyd, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 13th inst.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 451, dated 3rd Nov 1876, Lt J S Nicholson, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, made over charge of the Ajmere Sub-Division of the Railway to Mr R A Way, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 6th Nov 1876.

Mr W E Palmer, Asst Exmnr, 3rd grade transferred to the Rajputana State Railway, under Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 438, dated 30th Oct last, joined the Office of Exmnr of Accounts on the forenoon of 10th Nov 1876.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, November 16th 1876.)

Capt E G Wace, Settlement Officer, assumed charge of the Jhelum Settlement, from Lt J A L Montgomery, on the forenoon of the 28th Oct 1876.

Mr E McA Moir, Asst Consvr of Forests, Ajmere, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 21st Nov.

The Ameer of Cabul is sick; Kazee Abdool Kadir is in constant attendance. Rumours are current that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has been released and offered the Governorship of Kandahar, which he declines; he wants Herat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, 21st Nov.

Russia is mobilising six Army Corps.

The Turks are evacuating Herzegovina and are massing troops on the Danube frontier.

Lord Salisbury has had an interview with the Duc Decazes to-day; afterwards he will visit Berlin and Vienna.

English Engineer Officers have arrived at Constantinople.

[We may add to the above significant information that yesterday a private telegram was received in Bombay stating that the political feeling in England is extremely uneasy and agitated, and that great caution should be exercised in mercantile operations in the East.—ED. *B.G.*]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 20TH Nov.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ulto., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

THE ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 21st Nov.

The result of the American Presidential election remains undecided, it depends on the counting of votes in the States of Florida and South Carolina.

LONDON, 20TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sugars firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95¾

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 .... 104¼

The sum of £115,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival—Knight Companion.

LINE REPORTS.—20TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

MR. W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hector as Deputy Secretary to the Bank at Calcutta.

THE mails from the Madras Presidency did not arrive in Bombay yesterday, as the Madras mail train missed the train leaving Raichore for Bombay on the previous afternoon.

MIR ALI MURAD KHAN of Khyrpore, the last of the Ameers in Sind, is reported to be coming to the Imperial Assemblage with the Bombay chiefs. It was uncertain at first whether he would be able to attend.

HERE is a nice specimen of the moderation of teetotallers which has just come to hand:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Dear Brother—Several teetotallers are on the *look-out* for you. Keep your weather-eye open.—Yours till death PUTLER CALMER.

OUR native friends are going ahead. A correspondent sends us the following invitation, issued by a native subordinate in the districts:—"Mr. —— (here name of rank) feel highly obliged if Mr. —— will give him the honour of his attendunce (*sic*) to witness a nautch and to partake of *pan sooparee, &c.*"

THE Governor General in Council has appointed Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

THE Allahabad paper of the 20th inst. publishes the following telegram dated Kotree the day previous:—"The Commissioner in Sind and General Howard Vyse leave Kotree to-day with the State barge to meet the Viceroy at Sukkur. The barge is in charge of Captain Flemyng, and most tastefully fitted up."

THE Bishop of Colombo has issued a circular to the clergy within the diocese asking that they make the missionary cause and existing divisions the special object of the thoughts and prayers of their people, either on St. Andrew's day, Thursday, November 30th, or on one of the seven days which follow. In many, probably in most places, Sunday, Dec. 3, will be found the most convenient day. This is a proper direction for a Bishop to give to his clergy, but His Lordship would forestall the heavenly blessing he seeks if he had not himself caused the divisions in his diocese that he now asks the Almighty to remove.

IF, says the *Madras Mail*, the Duke of Buckingham reads Indian newspapers, it should strike him that the reticence of his own Government about famine matters offers a marked and not very creditable contrast to the candour exhibited by the Bombay Government. The ink of a Secretary's signature in Bombay, to a resolution about the distress in that Presidency, is hardly dry ere the document is communicated to the Press, in the most public-spirited manner; but in Madras almost everything is bottled up till it has soured by keeping, and the country is the prey of mischievous rumours regarding the Government's policy, or no policy.

SOME people have strange ideas about the sort of information they ought to give the public. The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* is one. Week after week he fills columns with childish chatter. In his last letter he thinks it right to tell his readers that the other day—"I was at the Pall Mall Restaurant. I was dining there as the guest of a Bombay officer who, after treating me like a prince at the Byculla this time last year, seems inclined to resume the process in London. I don't mind. Well, the Pall Mall Restaurant is a decidedly dear and rather swell dining place, next door to the Raleigh Club in Waterloo Place." Is not this sort of thing rather sickening? Who cares *where* the *Pioneer's* correspondent manages to get his meals for nothing?

THE *Pioneer* says:—"Offers of rather a wild sort are said to have been made to uncovenanted civilians in the non-regulation provinces in connexion with the Secretary of State's scheme for relieving the Civil Service. The Government of India has been managing the scheme too much by itself—apparently thus losing the advantage of local experience. In two cases we have heard of, both tolerably well authenticated, the Government of India has made mistakes which no local Government, with personal knowledge of the men concerned, could have made. It has outraged the feelings of one man holding a good appointment by offering to buy him out at a ludicrously insufficient price, and in another case it has presented a young man very unlikely to get on with a pension for life not far below the amount of his pay out here."

WE learn from Secunderabad that the "Jewelled Belt" that was being manufactured "in the Nizam's Stamp Office last year, is again in the hands of the artisan. A sling for a sword is being made now. The cost of the belt when complete will be from 8 to 10 lakhs halli sicca rupees, it is said. The belt last year was only in an incomplete state, and it certainly looked grand, rich [and costly. "This is the way the money goes." It looks as if the Nizam will go now. Will he? The prices of grain and other articles of consumption have fallen very much during the last 3 days. Rice is sold now at 8½ seers instead of 7 seers per halli sicca rupee = to 14 Government annas nearly. Water is becoming very scarce. The other day Captain Clerk was installed into office as tutor to H. H. the Nizam. Cholera still lurks about in the native town in a mild form.

THE *Statesman* closes some remarks on High and Low Church and Mission work in India in the following words:—"Meanwhile, let the Evangelical and High Church 'schools' try to look with impartial and kindly eyes upon each others' peculiarities and work." The *Statesman* would be nearer the truth if he were to say that High and Low Church are irreconcileable, and moreover, they ever must be if each party be true to its principles. High Church is connected with ten centuries of priestcraft, ignorance and despotism; Low Church is connected with three centuries of progress, enlightenment and civilization. The High Church party seek to restore the old and vicious ages, but neither High nor Low can resist the influence of freedom of thought and the spread of knowledge. So long as the two parties exist they can never "look with impartial and kindly eyes upon each others' peculiarities and work."

"WHY should Sir Richard Temple be sent to Bombay," asks the *Friend of India*, and adds:—"If he had finished his term of service in Bengal, and had still work left in him, there might be reason in sending him to govern another province, but what good reason can be alleged for his quitting Bengal before his term expires, which would not be equally powerful against his accepting the Governorship of Bombay? None that we can see. If indeed it be believed that Sir Richard Temple is the only man that can be trusted to deal with a famine, the sooner he is appointed to both Bombay and Madras the better (he can be ubiquitous enough to fill both offices); but really the distress promises to be bad enough in those provinces without sending Sir Richard there to magnify and multiply, and strike wonderful averages such as those which cost us so many lakhs in Bengal." We believe the rumour that Sir Richard Temple is going to be our next Governor, perfectly absurd, and to have been got up by some person afflicted with a crazy admiration of Sir Richard's famine policy.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper Lord Lytton has completely won the heart of the Kulu, chiefs by his kindly courtesy, the effects of which our contemporary imagines were to some extent enhanced by the gifts His Lordship bestowed on those who presented themselves before him. The young Rao of Kulu was given a watch, Hari Chund, the chief Thakoor of Lahoul, received a watch and telescope, and Tanzinamgyal, the Nono of Spiti, was enchanted by being made the recipient of two handsome shawls. The local charities were also not forgotten, and Nuthu Ram, the Tehsildar who had done so much for the convenience and comfort of the Viceregal party, was honoured with a silver watch and chain, and a complimentary certificate. We still hope that Lord Lytton was able to take a run up the Upper Bias valley—not as our Printer's devil unfortunately made us record in a late issue to enable him to see the loneliness—but the loveliness of that most beautiful tract of country. It is to be feared, however, that the season is too far advanced and time presses too much, to enable the Viceroy to linger on the route he has marked out for himself.

IF Lord Lytton reads the papers on his travels he will certainly read something to his disadvantage. In his wanderings in the Kulu country he was assisted by some 1,500 coolies with 300 mules, and his approach seems to have been a serious loss to the coolies as well as to their employers for they were retained an indefinite time waiting for his Lordship and his large party, and then paid one day's wage, though in some instances about 30 days were due. A correspondent who has just passed over the ground writes as follows to the *Friend of India* of the sufferings of the people in Kulu, Kangra and other parts:—

> At several of the stages, muleteers have come up to me almost in tears, and begged me to tell when the "Burra sahib" was coming, as for three or four weeks they had been waiting under the orders of the "Sirkar" in the open *maidan*, with no protection whatever from the cold, either for themselves or their beasts. They had been unable to earn a pice from the time they left their own homes, and in fact were dying from starvation. Nor were their animals better off: the poor beasts had to look after themselves as well as they could, and at some stages no pasturage whatever could be obtained. I heard similar complaints from the coolies, but they were less numerous, as most of them, I believe, were brought from the villages close by. But still there were many complaints from these also. Now these unfortunate men after being in attendance for nearly a month, and being nigh starved to death are rewarded with one day's wages after a fatiguing march. I am sure Lord Lytton would be greatly pained were he to hear of the true state of affairs; but who is actually responsible for all this cruelty? It is impossible for me to say.

WE take the following paragraph from the *Statesman*:—"It is important that the public should know the full extent of the interference which the Government is disposed to assert with the right of free discussion in the country. Our readers may remember that the propriety of conferring a good service pension upon Colonel Thuillier was questioned by us in the *Statesman* three or four months ago on the ground that as Colonel Thuillier had seen no service in the field whatever, while these pensions were distinctly understood to be granted on the ground of such service only. There can be little honest difference of opinion, we think, as to the impropriety of conferring this pension upon an officer who has been allowed to fill for so many years one of the most coveted and lucrative appointments in the service. But that is not our point at present. We have only just learned that Colonel Macdonald was interrogated not only about the *Friend of India* articles, but was required to say whether he had contributed the article in question to the *Statesman*. We find it difficult to speak upon the subject without indignation. Colonel Macdonald had nothing to do with the article whatever, but the despotism which the Government is attempting to set up in the country is simply mad. Does Lord Lytton really mean to gag all expression of opinion in the country upon what his Government does? What could be more legitimate subject for discussion than the policy or propriety of our conferring *military* good service pensions upon officers in civil employ? Has it really come to this that no man in the public service has a right to hold or express any opinion upon what the Government does. There is downright insanity in the course the Government is taking. We can hardly say we regret it, as it is bringing the scandal fast to a culmination.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* writes as follows about the Akhund of Swat and his people:—"After the Akhund of Swat has for years been confounded with his deadliest enemies, the Wahabis who abhor him together with all Saints, even by such authorities as Dr. Hunter, it is beginning to dawn on the official mind that, perhaps, after all, the Akhund is not so bad as he was painted, that the Wahabis, if true to their faith, must be emphatically loyal subjects, and that rebellious fanatics receive little encouragement from either. Perhaps, some secret record would tell us how often the Akhund's explanation of what constituted the legality of a Jehad, has prevented a mad outbreak of fanaticism among tribes that confound the word with a general religious license to kill and plunder Kafirs. Perhaps also, other documents could show that he had special reasons of late to be friendly to the British Government. At any rate, this maligned saint, on whom it was so convenient to fasten every movement which we had not the time or brains to examine, will be very much missed, as soon as his old age and long illness end in death. We have little doubt that his influence would have enabled the construction of the contemplated canal between the Swat and Cabul rivers, and by which Yusufzai, Bulauk, Hashtnagar, &c., &c., would have benefited, to proceed without molestation. We very much fear that his successor will deserve the reputation which we have given to the Akhund, none of whose sons seems to inherit his father's sense, whilst none have anything like his influence. The Akhund was invaluable in providing Politicals with the Star of India, whilst his successors may make these gentlemen deserve the decoration.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen of the Special Jury are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court this morning at five minutes before ten precisely.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 18th Nov., was 56 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet and 7 tenths.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Kristna Ranojee, quarryman, was prosecuted yesterday for working his bullock under a heavy load of lime stone in Parell road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, and was fined Rs. 3.

DEATH OF A PARSEE SCHOLAR.—The *Satya Mitra* bitterly laments the death of a young Parsee priest, Mr. Manoherjee Shapoorjee Vatcha, "who was in every respect a most promising scholar in the Pehlvi, Zend and Gusaratee literatures."

TRANSIT OF GRAIN IN THE BARODA STATE.—With reference to the remark in our Baroda correspondent's letter on Monday last, we have received the following telegram from Mr. Kajee Shaboodin:—"Statement of your Baroda correspondent that the transit of grain from these territories is prohibited is entirely groundless."

AN INCORRIGIBLE CHARACTER.—A noted character named Dadoo Meea Cassum, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for stealing a cotton sheet on the night previous belonging to Shaik Oomer Bapoo. This prisoner only on the day previous was sentenced by the same magistrate to be flogged fifteen stripes for stealing a kid.

BHOSAWUL.—Our correspondent at Bhosawul has been deceived in making the statement that Mr. Fretwell had sent trustworthy agents to engage men for the proposed water mill. We would inform our correspondent that one or two unprincipled persons are, we hear, taking fees from the unfortunate men they impose upon under the pretence of giving them employment on the water mill when it is opened. The sooner, however, these impostors are handed over to the police the better.

A POSER.—Five "Students," who send us their names, write as follows:—"One of the questions in the history paper of the Matriculation Examination was, "Who were the reigning sovereigns in France, Spain, Portugal and India on the accession of James I. to the throne of England?" We have thoroughly searched all the histories we could think of and could not succeed in discovering who that King of Portugal was. We will be much obliged if any of your numerous readers or Mr. Govind Kurkary himself, who was the examiner will inform us who that individual was."

THE BLAMEWORTHY CONDUCT OF AN AUDITOR.—The *Satya Mitra* says:—"We had from the first denounced the conduct of Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, who was one of the auditors of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company's accounts, and in our impression of the 12th of the current month, we had passed severe, criticism, which, we are glad to say, has been fully borne out by the subsequent decision of the learned judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, and the remarks of the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. It is to be hoped that hereafter some salutary lesson would be taught to auditors of these days, by the learned judges of our High Court."

A HARD HIT AT THE RITUALISTS.—The *Christian Herald* writes:—"Twenty-eight thousand copies of Mr. Ormiston's tract on the Romanizing 'Teaching and Tendency of *Hymns Ancient and Modern*,' having now been sold, and the sale still keeping up, the Ritualists have become uneasy; so an anonymous 'Layman' has 'felt constrained to offer a few remarks (they extend over thirty-four pages) 'in refutation of Mr. Ormiston's charges.' Our 'Layman' undertakes to show that the 'tendency' of the Hymnal is 'not Romanizing,' but we cannot congratulate him on his success." This Hymnal is in use in six of the Protestant churches out of seven in Bombay.

INCOME OR WAGES.—In this country, where the income of a large portion of the population arises from fixed monthly payments, a table which shows the proportion due each day of the month and for any portion of the month, is sure to be of service. There are many such tables in existence, but Mr. Cassinath Sadasew has lately published a very useful compilation of this sort, and has added to its utility by printing the figures in Mahratee and Guzeratee as well as in English. His tables go from one pie to Rs. 10,000 per mensem; they appear to be carefully prepared, and have received the approbation of the Chamber of Commerce, whilst the Bombay Government have also approved of them.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Captain Thomas Ellis, the master of steamship Pehlwan, appeared before Mr. C.P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. A. Walsh, a Preventive Officer of H. M's Customs, with carrying excess of passengers on board that vessel, contrary to section 30 of Act XII. of 1870. Both parties appeared in person. Captain T. Ellis pleaded guilty to the charge, and in his defence stated that under the circumstances His Worship would find that he (the captain) was not liable for the offence. The *currance* employed by the owners of the Pehlwan for securing passengers for that vessel, actually received more passengers on board than he was authorised to receive. On the captain going on board and finding he had an excess number of passengers, he desired the *currance* to send the excess number on shore, which he did about fifteen in number. Relying upon the *currance*, he had no further suspicion that he had an excess of passengers, but when the customs officer (the prosecutor) came on board there were found 22 passengers in excess. The captain further stated that he was cheated as well as the owners of his vessel by the *currance* in this transaction in connection with securing passengers for the Pehlwan. The Magistrate held that the defendant as commander of the vessel was responsible for all that was done on board his vessel, and in disposing of the case, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

THE HARDHEARTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT.—We grieve to learn that after all the very ill-advised and cruel step of causing the royal family at Sattara to vacate their old palace, has been taken. It is such ill-advised and unnecessarily harsh action, undertaken in utter defiance of all traditional notions, that create irritation and bitter feelings against Government. Our present rulers themselves are hardly free from such influences, notwithstanding their civilization. How then, can our people, and more particularly the class of princes and nobles, who are devoid of education, be expected to take in good spirit the infraction of their time-honoured privileges, resulting as it unquestionably does, in humiliating them in the eyes of their subjects and dependants? We wish this news proves to be without foundation.—*Indu Prakash.*

GOING AWAY.—We understand that the Revd. D. O. Fox, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this station, leaves us on Wednesday next for Kurrachee, to which station he has been transferred. Mr. Fox has been labouring amongst us with great assiduity and zeal, and the Methodists sincerely regret his departure. They have, we believe, presented their pastor with a handsome writing case, as a mark of their esteem and regard. The revd. gentleman will be succeeded by the Revd. Mr Blackstock here.—*Poona Observer.*

AN EXAMPLE THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED QUICKLY.—We are glad to learn that Lady Staveley has taken a great interest, and is assisting the famine-stricken native women and children at Sholapoor. Lady Staveley is at present doing all in her power, with the hearty co-operation of Mrs. Grant in Sholapoor, and of the acting Archdeacon, the Revd. J. S. Stead, at Poona, in making clothes, &c. &c., for transmission to Sholapoor. Many of the children are suffering from dysentery, and, we believe, more subscriptions are required to render effectual assistance.—*Id.*

HE IS COMING.—We hear that His Highness the Nizam and suite will put up at the "Eagle's Nest," during their short stay in Poona *en route* to Delhi. Sir Salar Jung, Captain Clarke, and several other gentlemen belonging to the British Residency at Hyderabad will stop in Mr. Ardaseer Wadia's elegant mansion "Bounty Hall," which is ready furnished. It was originally arranged that the young Nizam was to have his quarters at "Bounty Hall," but as the house is decorated and furnished in European style, it was thought that perhaps the ladies of zenana may not like the place. However, every attempt is being made to render "Eagle's Nest" as comfortable as possible for the young Nizam.—*Id.*

POLO AT POONA.—Last Saturday afternoon a grand polo match was played on the club ground between the Poona Polo Club and the Infant School Polo Club, which resulted in an easy victory for the Infants by three goals to none. Poona won the toss, and chose the apple goal. Play commenced soon after 4-30, and it was at once evident which was the better team, for in less than a quarter of an hour the Infants with a rush carried the ball to their opponent's end of the ground, and scored their first goal. Goals were soon changed, and play began again. The Poonaites, determined not to be beaten without a heard struggle, redoubled their efforts, and more than once brought the ball into dangerous proximity to the Infant's goal. But in vain, for the Infants, having the bill in their favour, forced the ball down in front of their adversary's goal. Here a *mêlée* ensued, in which two of the Poonaites were unhorsed, and, their best men being thus "hors (s) de combat," another goal was scored by the Infants. After a short interval, goals being changed, the ball was set in motion again, and after some excellent play on both sides, the Infants managed to secure their third goal just before time was called. The band of the 5th N. L. I. was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music, and we were pleased to see that there was a large gathering of the *élite* of the station, who seemed to take a great interest in the match. We hear that a return match will most likely be played next Saturday. The following is a list of the players:—

Poona Polo Club (Red).	Infant School Polo Club (Blue).
Major Kerr.	Mr. Marling.
Captain Spring.	Mr. Anson.
Mr. Elliot.	Mr. Jackson.
Mr. Jackson.	Mr. Stock.
Mr. Steele.	Mr. FitzGerald.

Umpire.
Mr. Paget.

—*Id.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building.

On the motion of Captain Henry, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock was voted to the chair. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in consequence of illness, was unable to be present.

Mr. Pherozesha Mehta drew attention to an informality in the passing of the resolution giving a monthly personal allowance of Rs. 100 to Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor. He said the Act required that six days' notice of such motion should be given, and to remove the informality, he proposed that the resolution should be confirmed.

Mr. Bomanjee Master seconded Mr. Mehta's proposal.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee spoke of a precedent being established for servants of the Municipality going round to the various members and securing their votes for an increase of his salary. He did not think it was proper, especially after the Town Council had declined to increase their servant's salary. Members of the Corporation who were owners of property were placed in an awkward position when they were requested by an officer like the Assessor to vote for an increase of his salary. ("No! No! No!")

Mr. P. Mehta—A most unwarrantable assertion.

Mr. Nowrojee—Well, if they are in a pleasant and good position, I wish them joy.

Captain Henry said if such a thing was done, it was certainly a most improper thing for any officer of the Corporation to go round and ask the members of that body to increase his salary. Nothing could be more improper or more subversive of the proper working of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. Mehta said he did not think any member of the Corporation, even a large landed proprietor, would allow his interests to interfere with his duty on such an occasion as this. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion Mr. Mehta's proposition to confirm Mr. Hutchinson's increase was adopted.

The Chairman explained that the former resolution was cancelled, and must be recorded afresh as passed on the present occasion.

THE BUDGET.

The consideration of the budget estimates was then proceeded with.

On the motion of Captain Henry, seconded by Mr. Raghoonath Khote, the total estimated proceeds of the wheel tax were fixed at Rs. 2,40,000.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee moved that the total estimated proceeds of the liquor licences should be fixed at Rs. 1,63,000.

Dr. Cook said the prices of liquor in Bombay had risen greatly during the last two months, and the result was that whereas previously from 10 to 15 cases of liquor poisoning (cases of dead drunkenness) were taken into the Jamsetjee Hospital per month, there were only 7 admitted the month before last, and last month there had not been a single such case admitted. It had been called to his notice that it was very likely the increased price would lead to a great deal more adulteration, and he thought it was very likely, and the attention of the public should be called to it.

Mr. Mathew had been told the strike among the liquor manufacturers at Oorun, which had lasted two months, would entail a loss on the Municipality of Rs. 25,000; and he wished to know whether this had been taken into account in the budget.

Mr. Khote—It has.

Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas seconded Mr. Manockjee's motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Spencer, seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayan, it was resolved that the total estimated receipts from the licence on public land conveyances should be fixed at Rs. 1,000.

On the motion of Mr. Mathew, seconded by Mr. Lukmidas Khimjee, it was decided that the total estimated receipts from the tobacco duty and licences should be fixed at Rs. 1,47,500.

On the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by Mr. Cowasjee M. Limjee, the total estimated proceeds of the town duties were fixed at Rs. 5,70,000.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Ramchunder, the total estimated proceeds from fire insurance companies were fixed at Rs. 14,000.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Captain Henry, it was decided that the estimated contribution from Municipal servants towards pension, &c., fund, should be fixed at Rs. 7,000.

On the motion of Captain Henry, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, it was decided that the amount to be derived from the halalcore cess should be fixed at Rs. 1,95,500.

On the motion of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Servai, it was decided that the estimated proceeds of the water rate should be fixed at Rs. 2,96,000.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the estimated total returns to be derived from miscellaneous sources, viz:—market receipts, public gardens, tramway rent, &c., should be fixed at Rs. 3,23,500.

On the motion of Captain Henry, seconded by Mr. Khote, it was decided that the total estimated income, *plus* the cash balance Rs. 1,17,000 and *plus* the anticipated savings on all departments during the year, Rs. 25,000, should be fixed at Rs. 30,84,000.

The Corporation resolved, on the motion of the Chairman, to devote Rs. 18,607 during 1877 to the completion of the new Dhobies' Lines.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, it was resolved that Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos and Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina should be appointed auditors to the Municipality for the ensuing year.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE POLICE.

The meeting resolved itself into a quarterly meeting and Dr. Blaney moved that His Excellency the Governor in Council be requested to forward to the Viceroy for submission to the Secretary of State for India the petition of the Corporation against the withdrawal of the Government grant towards the maintenance of the Bombay Police. In connection with this proposition, the following papers were placed at our disposal:—

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1876.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, No. 4967, dated 28th July 1876, requesting with reference to paragraphs 4 and 5 of Government letter No. 366, dated the 25th January last, the early orders of Government for payment to the Corporation of Rs. 90,000 towards the maintenance of the Bombay Police during the year 1877, and stating that his reason for making this request is that he is about to prepare the Municipal Budget for 1877 in balancing which he need not say that uncertainty as to so large a sum as Rs. 90,000 would cause serious difficulty.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that, after the receipt of the resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1967, dated 30th July last, it is out of his power to hold out any expectation that it will be in the power of the Government to make the contribution towards the cost of the Police for which the Municipal Commissioner applies.

E. W. RAVANSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Dr. Blaney said he hoped his Lordship the Secretary of State would see that the Corporation had a just claim, and would be pleased to make an order that the grant should be returned to the city. It was a very significant claim indeed if submitted. The Municipality was very much in want of funds, as their inability to proceed with the many urgently needed public works recently brought forward by the Municipal Commissioner proved. And, in addition to these, the Town had since revived an old scheme for erecting a surface reservoir for Vehar water. That they should regain the grant was very important indeed for the welfare of the Corporation. The next year they were going on without a pice with which to undertake any work that might be found necessary.

Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and carried.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of repairing the branch road leading from the Coorla and Versowa Road to Vehar Lake.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 14th September 1876, asking that the resolution passed by the Corporation, dated 9th May 1876, sanctioning the arrangement by which Mr. Joosub Haji Gunney was to have given up 4·45 square yards at 6, Balloo Doctor Street, in exchange for 3·88 square yards in the same street, be cancelled.

Sanction was given to the sale to Messrs. Varjeewandas and Nurotumdas Madhowdas of two pieces of Municipal ground, one situated in the rear of their property, No 20, Manordas Roopjee Lane, Fort, and the other between their properties No. 1 and 19, Rampart Row, East.

Sanction was also given to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 275, granted by the Town Council under the new pension rules, to Bayabai, widow of Mahadeo Bhawoo, late a turncock in the Water Works Department.

A letter from Government, No. 3096 of 1876, General Department, dated 2nd October 1876, was read, stating that the address of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G., on the occasion of His Royal Highness' departure from India, was forwarded on that day to the Secretary of State for India for submission to His Royal Highness. The clerk also read the letters (published in the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday last) acknowledging the receipt of the Corporation's address to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her assuming the title of Empress of India.

Confirmation was given to the payment of Rs. 26,000, without interest, to Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., on account of disputed claims in connection with the Tulsi Water Works. The payment of Rs. 20,000 of this was promised by the Bench of Justices on the 21st May 1873, and sanctioned by the Town Council on the 7th June 1873.

Another special meeting was to have been held, but there was not a quorum, and it was adjourned till Tuesday next.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Atkinson:—

GUGALCHUND SHUMCHUND *vs.* ALEXANDER P. STEWART AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boovey, for the plaintiff, moved for a postponement for a week. The defendant was called, but did not appear. The case was postponed for a week, plaintiff to give notice of the postponement to the defendant.

HAJEEMULL VUNAJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* FRANK HENRY GORDON.

Mr. Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boovey, for the plaintiffs, moved for a year's postponement, as the defendant could not be found and had not been served with a summons. The case was postponed until 13th November 1877.

HAJEE ALLANA VYDINA *vs.* DEVCHUND MORARJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved; and the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,227, with interest and costs.

THUCKER MATHURADAS PRAGJEE *vs.* THUCKER GOCULDAS PRAGJEE.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the plaintiff, moved for a postponement for three months, with leave to amend the plaint as the plaintiff may be advised. The application was not opposed and was granted.

AN IMPORTANT POINT RAISED.

THE [LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* COWASJEE JAMASJEE BAPASOLA.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,950, being the balance of calls due by the defendant, for whom there was no appearance. After the various orders of the Court of Chancery had been put in,

The Judge asked—Has this Court jurisdiction to try the case?

Mr. Starling said it had. There was a decision in the case of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee (8 Bombay H. C. Reports) to show that the balance order was a foreign judgment.

The Judge said that was not the effect of the decision in the case; and his Lordship spoke positively because he was counsel in the case. As an order of the Court of Chancery, it was taken to be a conclusive order, but not as a foreign judgment. The point that the Court had jurisdiction to try the case had not been raised before.

Mr. Starling said it had already been decided by Sir Charles Sargent on the authority of the case of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.

The Judge—Has it ever been decided that a suit can be raised on an order?

Mr Starling said the point was raised before Sir Charles Sargent; and it was decided that the Court had jurisdiction, and that the order was a foreign judgment.

The Judge said he had then no hesitation in saying that Sir Charles Sargent was wrong. His Lordship was in the case of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee; and he could say there was no decision, either direct or indirect, that the order was a judgment. It was simply decided that it was conclusive as an order, but no more.

Mr. Gill, as *amicus curiæ*, mentioned that the point he raised before Sir Charles Sargent was this, that the order did not amount to a foreign judgment.

His Lordship thought that Mr. Gill had not raised the point.

Mr. Gill said he did. He raised the point that the balance order was merely an order, but not a judgment. He confessed he differed from his Lordship Sir Charles Sargent's decision and advised his client to appeal; but he did not.

The Judge—I am bound by the decision, but I must say it is a mistake.

Mr. Gill—I don't know that your Lordship is bound by Sir Charles Sargent's ruling in the case.

The Judge—O yes, I think I am.

A decree was then given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,950, with interest and costs.

THE SAME DAME *vs.* CASSIRAM SOOBURAM.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant admitted the claim and produced an extract from his schedule. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,600, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution.

THE SAME DAME *vs.* DAPOOSETH DOSABHOY.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule, in which the claim was admitted. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 16,950, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution until 7th proximo.

SUITS DISMISSED.

The following cases were dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code:—Gooldas Bhanjee Thucker Ghella Bhanjee and another. Govindram Dwarkadas Dawoodbhoy Jeewabhoy. Thucker Shamjee Veerjee and others Trikumdas Shriram and others. Ragunathdas Nowrungdas *vs.* Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy. Mahomed Abeychund *vs.* Tribhowundas Jugjeewundas. Nursey Kessowjee *vs.* Tribhowundas Anundjee.

A SUIT RESTORED.

Govindram Dwarkadas, the plaintiff in one of the cases dismissed, appeared and represented that the case was struck out whilst he was sitting in another division Court. His Lordship ordered the case to be restored to next Tuesday's list, warning the plaintiff not to go into the wrong Court again!

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

A Mahommedan woman named Fatma, 25 years of age, was charged with having, on the night of the 17th September, exposed her newly born child in a sweepers' gully, with the intention of totally abandoning it. It was proved that the prisoner was delivered of a child in a gully, and left the infant there. In her defence, she said she had gone away to get her clothes, which she had left elsewhere, and intended to have returned for the child, but lost her way, owing to her weak and helpless condition. His Lordship, in summing up the case, directed the jury that it was necessary, before they found the prisoner guilty, that they should be satisfied, when she exposed the child, she did so with the intention of wholly abandoning it. If they thought she had, as she said, intended to return for the child, it would be their duty to acquit her. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

WOUNDING.

Alladin Khoodabux, a Mahomedan, by trade a weaver, was charged with having, on the 1st October, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Jinabai, his wife, by wounding her with a knife. It appeared that a quarrel arose between the woman and her mother-in-law and the husband and son interfered and struck his wife with a knife, cutting her nose right across from one nostril to the other side. She had to be taken to the hospital, and remained there a week. The prisoner, after the assault, gave himself up to Inspector Chislett, saying "My wife has done bad, and I've cut her nose off." He now said he was greatly provoked by the bad conduct of his wife, and he prayed for mercy. He was found guilty, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Bhugwant Krishnajee was charged with stealing wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 275 from Krishnarao Ramchunder. It appears from the evidence that prisoner came from Poona to see the Dewalles, and lodged with the prosecutor. After he left, the prosecutor missed the above-mentioned articles and traced them to the prisoner. The latter in defence said the articles were given to him by the prosecutor as the latter had lost or gambled away a sum of Rs. 80 belonging to the prisoner. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Rumabai, a Hindoo woman, stood charged with the theft of eighteen large and eighty small pearls, sundry other gold ornaments, and also Rs. 22-8, in currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 248-8-0, the property of Chintamon Muddon. It appears the prisoner was employed as a cook by the prosecutor since the last Dewallee. The stolen property was last seen safe three or four days after the Dewallee in a square box which was kept in the drawer of a bureau locked, and the key of the bureau the prisoner had access to. The property was missed about the 10th instant and information was given to the police and the property recovered from the goldsmiths and another party with whom prisoner had lodged the currency notes and cash, and sold the ornaments. The jury returned a verdict of guilty upon the evidence adduced and the prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment

age francais, soit dans l'intention d'offrir un specimen de la production telle qu'elle la comprenait, avait etabli deux haras modeles. Le Pinet Pompadour, les deux centres hippiques les plus importants de la Normandie et du Midi, presentant de merveilleuses dispositions pour cette destination, furent choisis comme le theatre de la mise en pratique des theories administratives. Ces essais ne furent pas couronnes de succes, et apres quelques annees d'experience, les deux etablissements furent supprimes comme depenses inutiles." Of course the last assertion applies only to "jumenteries," and does not mean that there are not "depots d'etalons" both at Le Pin and at Pompadour. But somebody may say, Why call it a heresy to adopt the very course which was so successful with the English? Did not they improve their breed of horses, up to the pitch that made them the wonder of the world, by going back to the primitive Arab type? And are not the climate and the water and the oats of "la belle France" at least equal to anything of the kind to be found in "perfidious Albion"? Might not the Oriental animal be nurtured upon those and thrive astoundingly? And as for men cunning in horseflesh and in the art of training, such as the English, would they not, notoriously, sell themselves for gold, and teach their mystery to the clever Frenchmen who would ultimately surpass their instructors? Granted. But how long did it take the English to arrive at their unapproachable excellence? And if the French had begun, *ab ovo*, in the same way, it would in all probability have taken them just as long, not longer, to produce a Monarque and a Gladiateur.

MARK TWAIN AT NIAGARA.

(Once a Week).

NIAGARA FALLS is one of the finest structures in the world. I have been visiting this favourite watering-place recently for the first time, and was well pleased.

A gentleman who was with me said it was customary to be disappointed in the Falls, but that subsequent visits were sure to set that all right. He said it was so with him. He said that the first time he went, back from here were so much higher than the Falls, that the Falls appeared insignificant. But that is all regulated now. I drank up most of the American Falls before I learned that the waters were not considered medicinal.

Why are people left in ignorance this way? I might have gone on and ruined a fine property merely for the want of a little information. And yet the sources of information are not meagre at Niagara Falls. You are something in doubt what you ought to do, but you are seldom in doubt concerning what you must do. If an infant can read, that infant is measurably safe in Niagara. In your room in the hotel, you will find your course marked out in the most convenient way by means of placards on the wall like these:—

"Pull the bell rope gently, but don't jerk." "Tie up your dog." "If you put your boots outside the door, they will be blacked; but the house will not be responsible for their return."

This is a confusing and tanglesome proposition, because it moves you to deliberate long and painfully as to whether it really is any object to you to have your boots blacked unless they are returned.

Outside the hotel, wherever you wander, you are intelligently assisted by the signs. You cannot come to grief as long as you are in your right mind, and so many instructions to keep track of. For instance:—

"Visitors will please notify the superintendent of any neglect on the part of *employes* to charge for commodities." (No inattention of this kind is observed.) "Don't throw stones down; there might be people below. The proprietors will not be responsible for parties who jump over the Falls." (More shirking of responsibility—it appears to be the prevailing thing here.)

A lady clerk in the shop told me, indeed, that all the grand array was made by the Indians, and there were plenty about the Falls, and that they were friendly, and that it would not be dangerous to speak to them.

I came upon a camp of them, gathered in the shade of a great tree, making wampum and mocassins, and addressed them in the following language of friendship:—

"Noble Red Men, brave Grand Sachems, War Chiefs, Squaws, and High-you-Nuck-a-Mucks, the paleface from the land of the setting sun greets you! You, Benedicort Polecat; you, Devourer of Mountains; you, Roaring Thundergust—the paleface from beyond the great waters greets you all! War and pestilence have thinned your ranks and destroyed your once proud position. Poker and seven-up and a vain modern expense for soap unknown to your glorious ancestors, have depleted your purses. Appropriating in simplicity the property of others has gotten you into trouble. Misrepresenting facts in your sinless innocence has damaged your reputation with the soulless nunpery. Trading with forty-rod whiskey to enable you to get drunk and happy and tomahawk your families has played the everlasting mischief with the picturesque pomp of your dress, and here you are in the broad light of the nineteenth century, gotten up like the rag-tag-and-bobtail of the perlieus of New York! For shame! Remember your ancestors! Recall their mighty deeds! Remember Uncas! and Red Jacket! and Hole-in-the-day! and Horace Greeley! Emulate their achievements! Unfurl yourselves under my banner, noble savages, illustrious guttershipe."

"Down with him!"

"Scalp the Niggard?"

"Hang him?"

"Dhrown him?"

It was the quickest operation that I ever saw. I simply saw a sudden flash in the air of clubs, brick-bats, fists, bead baskets, and moccasins; a single flash, and they all appeared to hit me at once, and no two of them in the same place.

In the next instant the entire tribe was upon me. They tore all the clothes off me; they broke all my arms and legs; they gave me a thump that dented the top of my head till it would hold coffee like a saucer, and then, to crown their disgraceful proceedings, and add insult to injury, they threw me over the Horseshoe Fall, and I got well.

About ninety-nine or a hundred feet from the top the remains of my vest caught on a projecting rock, and I was almost drowned before I could get loose. I finally fell, and brought up in a world of foam at the foot of the Fall, whose chilled and bubbly masses towered up several inches above my head.

Of course, I got into the eddy. I sailed round and round it forty-four times, chasing a chip and gaining on it—each round trip a half mile—reaching the same bush on the bank forty-four times, and just exactly missing it by a hair's breadth each time.

At last a man walked down and sat down close to that bush, and put a pipe in his mouth, and lit a match, and followed me with one eye and kept the match on the match, while he sheltered it in his hands from the wind. Presently a puff of wind blew it out. The next time I swept round him he said,

"Got a match?"

"Yes—in my other vest. Help me out, please."

"Not for joe."

When I came around again, I said—

"Excuse the seemingly impertinent curiosity of a drowning man, but will you explain this singular conduct of yours?"

"With pleasure. I am the coroner. Don't hurry on my account. I can wait for you. I wish I had a match."

"Take my place, and I'll go and get you one," I said.

He declined.

This lack of confidence on his part created a coolness between us, and from that time forward I avoided him. It was my idea, in case anything happened to me, to so time the occurrence as to throw my custom into the hands of the opposition coroner over on the American side.

At last a policeman came along and arrested me for disturbing the peace by yelling for help.

The Judge fined me, but I had the advantage of him. My money was with my pantaloons, which were with the Indians. Thus I escaped.

I am now lying in a very critical condition. At least, I am lying any way—critical or not. I am hurt all over, but cannot tell the extent yet, because the doctor is not done taking the inventory. He will make out my manifest this evening. However, thus far he thinks only six of wounds are fatal. I don't mind the others.

LIARS.

(The World.)

We have grown so mealy-mouthed in our modern manner of talking, that people rarely use the plain Saxon epithet which denotes one who is untruthful That milk-and-water euphemism which nowadays tones down all vigorous speech forbids our calling a man a liar except in extreme cases. The expression is looked upon as an ultimatum, a *casus belli*; the word that is instantly followed by a blow. So we have invented a dozen circumlocutory phrases to express the simple spade. Thus the child tells fibs; women say more than their prayers; grown men are given to drawing the long-bow; a politician who seeks to baffle an opponent by misleading statements speaks diplomatically; a friend who skilfully manipulates his facts to serve his purpose is merely a master of finesse, or one who sails rather close to the wind. Are we therefore to infer that lying is really on the decrease? Would the Psalmist, if he lived in these days, withdraw his dictum that all men are liars? Falsehood has become more rampant than ever. There are of course liars and liars; all are not equally to blame. Perhaps from the moral stand-point there is little to choose between the *suggressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*; yet we mete out different measure to the wilful falsifier who weaves snares and sets pitfalls, and to the simple liar *de circonstance* who drifts into misstatements as he does into sipping sherry or dozing after dinner in his chair. We smile good-humouredly at the latter; but the other we cut dead, or worse, if worse there be. Liars of the first category are below card-sharpers or habitual thieves. Liars of the other class are merely Bobadils or modern Munchausens, who hurt nobody so much as themselves. The world is full of them; of such we all number one or more among our acquaintances; some man who, according to his own accounts, has done more, seen more, read more, than any other man since Adam sinned. We are never angry with him even when we have found him out; to state that So-and-so is 'such a liar,' is by no means considered a damnatory criticism. Why are we so considerate? Possibly because this harmless feeble Ananias sometimes affords us distinct amusement; more probably because we do not dare, any of us, to cast the first stone. We are all more or less in the same boat. We are surrounded with so much falsehood, we mix so much with men to whom lying is a habit, that we are carried away, and lie also only too readily.

The fact is, the world encourages lying. Often enough a person who is outspoken, and who gives us fearlessly the white and naked truth, is branded as an ass. Falsehood is so much more aggreeable, so much more artistic and symmetrical. Everything is improved by embroidery and colour. Strictly veracious history interpreted by painstaking students is far less attractive than romance. Any *raconteur* who adheres strictly to fact, and tells us a plain unvarnished tale, is thought duller than ditch-water; while the more unscrupulous gossip, who fills up gaps by the detail he invents, is certain always of audience and an admiring audience wherever he goes. And we hate so much to hear the truth about ourselves. We may know in our own heart of hearts that all our geese are geese, and yet we do not contradict those who call them swans. We are secretly certain that our singing would silence screech-owls; yet we smile with satisfaction when our friends compare us to Mario or Lablache in his best days. The daubs we perpetrate on canvas are not good enough for the cellars of Burlington House; nevertheless we are grateful to the compassionate critics who assure us they should have been hung upon the line. We like to be complimented on our commercial astuteness, and yet, if the truth were known, we are at the moment committed and bound hand-and-foot to some bubble bank or speculative scheme which will some day ruin our reputation and our fortune together. Thus it is that on all sides every one lends himself to lies. Almost by common consent we agree that there is no great crime in lying; the guilt is only in detection. So the vice flourishes; humbug, shams, imposture, deceit, stalk rampant through the land, and lying raises its foul crest cloaked in a thousand different forms. There is the lie spoken and the lie acted: the honeyed words with which we welcome, as we might the long-lost brother, the enemy we detest; the heartless *insouciance* with which we repudiate a claim which is merely moral, and lacks the irrefragable evidence of a bond duly signed and sealed; the faint damning praise with which we seek to choke off rivalry; the odious adulation we have ready for the works of friends from whom we expect a return in kind.

There are people whose whole lives are lies from beginning to end: men who by dint of chicanery gain high places they are really unfitted to fill—who yet manage to hoodwink possible detractors, who suck the brains of their subordinates and strut before their audience in borrowed plumes; others who, by dint of persistent hypocrisy, have put on the robe of godliness, which cloaks conduct systematically immoral and unscrupulous. There are liars in every walk of life: such is the statesman who for power and the loaves and fishes of office pawns his convictions and forswears his early creed; such the lawyer who lures on his client to litigation, even when there is but a shadowy foundation for a case; such the doctor who fobs our fees and prescribes bread-pills for imaginary disease. Are women to be exonerated from the charge of lying? Guile and deceit are with many a woman her natural arms—weapons to which she instinctively has recourse, and which the training and education of her life have too often taught her to wield with consummate skill and effect. For wounding by half statement, or staving off judgment by wily evasion of the exact and unembroidered truth, commend us to a woman's art. What is the seemingly innocent *débutante* who accepts with pretty blushing encouragement the attentions of an excellent but repulsive *parti*; what her mother, that intriguing chaperone, who with brazen effrontery denies to the poor 'detrimental' that he has touched her daughter's heart; what is the white-veiled bride who, throwing truth and constancy to the winds, jilts her first love and swears to honour and obey a man she secretly loathes; what is the wife who stoops to maintain questionable relations with gallants whose very devotion is a stain upon the spotless purity of her marriage vows? Of a truth it is a lying life, and we who live it cannot hope to shake off easily an attribute we have inherited like original sin; our only consolation is that the offence is one of degree. We may perhaps take credit for the fact that untruthfulness of the basest blackest sort is not a very prevailing vice in the land. It is not too much to claim for an English gentleman that he finds his face rather hot if he be forced to prevaricate, and that our highest praise for a loyal friend is the phrase, 'He never told a lie.' Yet the moment of trial comes to all; our code of honour indeed lays down that we must sometimes wander from the truth—we are supposed to lie to save a female reputation, we must lie sooner than betray the secret of a friend or State. But for one occasion upon which the sin is almost imperative, there are thousands on which there can be no excuse. And yet it is only an angel that could hope to keep his wings immaculate and pure.

THE POOR BABY.

BY "THE AMATEUR CASUAL."

MY erratic peregrinations taking me in the direction of Kensal Green, I there discovered the stronghold of the metropolitan laundry interest. As in the Black Country entire districts are devoted to some particular branch of industry, say the production of nails, to every cottage there being attached a "hearth," or forge, at which mothers and daughters as well as fathers and sons, bare the brawny arm to make the bellows roar or to wield the heavy hammer, so at Kensal Green is there quite a considerable colony, the business of the inhabitants being the conversion of dirty linen to clean. I need not more particularly describe the locality, as the reader, curious to explore so strange a place himself, cannot fail to be aware when he approaches it. On washing days the reek of soapsuds saddens the sunlight; on ironing days, on entering the prim township, a warm blast comes forth to greet you, whispering of irons, box, flat, and Italian, roasting at a hundred glowing stoves. The *employés* are chiefly women, and for the strictly sober sort there is a washerwomen's benefit society and an ironers' intellectual institute, and for those who are not totally abstemious there are public-houses, at the bars of which, at certain hours of the day, may be seen throngs of stalwart petticoated slaves of the tub swigging down pints of porter from the pewter with the thirsty relish of coal-heavers.

There, however, were after discoveries. The incentive to seek for them was furnished by an uncommon kind of spectacle I met with in a back street of the neighbourhood. A howling of babies apprised me of their near vicinity, and presently I discovered five of them in an old wicker clothes-basket. Whether they were boys or girls, or of either sex, the scantiness of hair on their infantine craniums made it impossible to decide, but there they were, all squatted on a soft-looking piece of old carpet, two at each end and one in the middle, the latter being ingeniously deposited so as to act as a wedge to keep the others secure in their places. The clothes-basket served as a cart; the creature harnessed, as it were, to it taking the shape of a wiry-looking, old-fashioned young female about four feet in height and with her hair "done up" in one hard knot at the back of her head in mute declaration as it were of her contempt for the frivolities and vanities which characterise the more weak-minded of her sex. The heavily-laden vehicle shrunk over the pavement, the five babies set up their pipes in unison, and presently the young person, who was tugging the basket along by means of a clothes-line, lost her patience, and publicly declaring her wish that Old Scratch had the "whole bilin'" of them, she seated herself on a cool door-step and wiped her perspiring brow with her apron.

"What are you a staring at?" she abruptly inquired as I paused for an instant to contemplate the odd picture. I replied that I was sorry to see her in such a difficulty.

"I thought, p'raps, that you was a school board," she remarked with less asperity; "not that I'd care a shirt-button for you if you was." And regarding me definatly she snatched at the short wisp of hair hanging from the knob at the back of her head and gave it a tightening tug.

"And why not, pray?" I asked her.

"Cos I'm more'n 13, and you nor nobody can't touch me for staying away. Just you try it on and see, if you *are* a school board."

In a few soothing words I assured her that her suspicions were groundless, and having brought her to a more amiable frame of mind, I ventured to inquire as to the five babies in the basket.

"They're nuss kids" was her short rejoinder.

"And are you the nurse?"

"I wish I was," said she; "I should get something more than tuppence apiece a day for looking after 'em. I works for the woman as has the minding of 'em, and she gets eightpence apiece and their milk money, which is another tuppence, and little enough too I should think," continued the young person with a severe shake of the head, as though I had disputed it, "for from ha'past 7 in the morning till ha'past 8 at night."

"And to whom do they belong?"

"Them two's ironers what's at the back; them two's front uns is washers. The young un in the middle, which is as thin as a 'urdle, and never stops whinin and whimmilin', like you hear it now, 'cept when it's sucking at the bottle, she's a clear nuisance, she is."

From this point we slid into friendly chat, in the course of which I was made to understand that it was the mother of each child that followed the occupation by the name of which my informant distinguished it, and that there were "ever so many more" besides the old woman she worked for who "took in young uns" by the day, their mothers being the hard-working poor souls who came often from afar—two or three miles—to drudge from morning until night at the wash-tub or the ironing-board. They were mostly sucklings that were entrusted to the "minders"—four out of the five bantlings in the basket were—and when their mothers came out to dinner the little deputy nurse carried them to the public-house, where the women got their bit of dinner and their pint of beer, when the children received an hour's maternal attention. There was one woman, the young person told me with matronly confidence, who lived nearly all the way to Hammersmith, and whose misfortune it was to have twins, and every day she brought both children with her, and every night she carried them home again, giving somebody 1s. a day to take care of them while she herself earned 2s. 6d., for how much object in carrying them to and fro being that she might have a motherly hour with them at midday when she herself partook of refreshment.

"She's a Irishwomen, and just savage too, I can tell you," said my young informant. "I don't mean she's savage because of the two young uns, but with the school board, with her own gal turned 12, and as big as me, they making her go to school and pay 3d. a week, and all the time her mother paying 5s. for the five days she's at work here; but I don't expect she'll be able to keep it up," continued the loquacious young deputy; "the hard weather's coming on, and her old man 'll be out of work, and then the twins will have to do like a many of 'em have to do at them times."

"And what's that?"

"Send 'em home to get minded by their young sister or brother that's too little for the board to trouble about, with p'raps a neighbour to give it a eye now and then. What does the school board care? Let 'em fall into the fire, or choke themselves with things, or tumble out o' winder, what do *they* care so long as they gets their 3d. a week?" And with another tightening wrench at her knot the young person nodded me a good morning, and, laying hands once more on the clothes-line, went off, hauling her helpless basketful behind her.

I have not the least desire to question the working of the Education Act or to impeach the policy of the boards of management. It is highly probable that all that is being done is thoroughly and absolutely for the best; but at the same time one cannot banish the thought that it is a little hard on the infantine population that it should be so heavily taxed to meet the demands of a debt it had no voice even in incurring. It is all very well to parade the good effects of compulsory education as far as at present they can be ascertained, but what about Nemesis as yet in the cradle? What about the ill-used British baby, whose naturally sweet nature cannot but be roused and distorted by the bitter wrongs he is compelled to put up with, being helpless to resent them? There is no use in denying it, the baby of the hard-working class, whose parents both of them, are obliged to toil to meet hard times—which are growing harder—the newly-born of the slop-work tailor and his boot-stitching wife say—never was regarded as an unmitigated blessing. With perhaps half a dozen other hungry little mouths gaping with a prior claim, how was it possible that the ill-paid sweating tailor could at all times regard with bland serenity the little crying creature that demanded and insisted on so much of mamma's attention, while best tops remained unstitched? It was bad enough in those times of darkness and ignorance, when a man might if he pleased keep his ten or twelve-year-old daughter from school to "mind the baby"; but how must the poor tailor feel now towards his unlucky offspring? The mother, who has always contributed to the housekeeping expenses by her earnings, can do so no longer, for all the children are at school and the sole management of the poor little creature devolves on her. Either that, or nurse help must be hired at a cost of three or four shillings weekly, as much as would procure fuel for the keeping up of a good fire from Monday until Saturday, the price of a good joint of meat for Sunday dinner, as much as would pay for a pair of shoes, for lack of which his wife's feet get wet every time she ventures out when the weather is bad. How is it possible under such circumstances that the poor father can preserve that tender heart for babes and sucklings with which nature endowed him? It is *not* possible. He regards the poor little thing (when his wife is not present) with frowns instead of with fondness, and in his heart he wishes the school board at Jericho or at a place where it would have even less chance of a comfortable settlement. But the baby! with its dawning consciousness, it discovers that it is looked on as a thorn in the side of the family; with the development of its reasoning faculties comes the knowledge that its existence is not particularly desired, and that if it had never been born at all, perhaps it would have been as well for everybody. Well for society if that child is not possessed of a vengeful spirit and a disposition to nourish a spite until it is old and strong enough to vent it.

—*Standard.* JAMES GREENWOOD.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH".—OCTOBER 28.

MR. IDE, the winner of the fifty-mile walking match walks so well he must be one of the Ides of March.

A CHILD THAT IS "TAKING NOTICE" AT LAST.—The occupier of Temple Bar.

MIXTURE OF TURKISH AND CAVENDISH.—Lord Hartington at Constantinople.

INCORRIGIBLE!

Medical Adviser. "Now, first of all, you must not drink beer in the morning!"

Patient. "No more I should, old fellow, but it so happens there's not a drop of brandy in the house!"

ANTICIPATION.

Old John (the "Broad Man,—they had been after snipe on the fen all the afternoon.) "I say, Master Charles, now when yeaou gets hom' an' got yar boatr off—An' had yar dinner, suf'n' hot—An' then sit afore the fire—'th a pipe o' bacca'—now doon't that drah yeaou off t' sleep!"

Mr. Charles realising the situation.) "Well——"

Old John (yawning.) "So that dew me!"

CUT, NOT PLUCKED.

"An Ostrich-Farmer," home from the Cape, writes to correct a misapprehension at the bottom of a late lament of *Mr. Punch's* over the cruelty of ostrich-plucking. It seems that the eight months' crop of feathers is not pulled out by the roots, but cut with scissors. *Punch* loses no time in recording the correction, in justice to our Ostrich farmers. He can understand, as the feathers are "cut," that they should "come again."

HOSTS AND GUESTS.

Guest. "Good-bye,—enjoyed ourselves so much!"

Host. "So sorry you are going,—Now, can't we persuade you,—How the time has flown!—Hope we shall soon see you ag——"

Coachman (confidentially.) "Will ol make 'em too late for the thrain, sor? I can asy——"

His Master (in dumb show.) "If you dare, Sir! Drive like the——!"

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